

## ROOSEVELT THE MAN

Hon. Marion Butler Declares President Is Needed.

### CAPITAL CANNOT BEAT HIM

North Carolinian insists that the Rank and File Will Be Unanimous in Convention—No Chance for Reactionary with People at Large. Will Not Be Third Term.

"Never in the history of this country did our domestic politics afford such an interesting study as at present, never were the issues confronting the American people more vital and far-reaching than they are to-day," declared Hon. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, yesterday to a representative of The Washington Herald.

Mr. Butler is one of the South's most notable men. Both as a politician, a lawyer, and a business man he has been conspicuously successful, and during the years that he took an active part in the politics of his native state, he was chairman of the National Farmers' Alliance, was president of the Populist party, and in the zenith of his career was elected to the United States Senate. In the last campaign he gave his hearty support to the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, and to-day the President reckons him as among his most loyal and valuable adherents.

Crisis Is at Hand. "I certainly think the nation has reached the critical point in its history, and even to the dullest mind that has kept track of the extraordinary events of the past few months that fact is apparent. Every man with a grain of sense can size up the situation. The enemies of President Roosevelt have shown their hands. Their programme is clear. They are preparing to defeat his policies at the next Republican national convention by the nomination of some reactionary Republican whom they ought to know will, in turn, be beaten by Bryan at the polls."

"If a reactionary cannot be elected, the anti-Roosevelt forces infinitely prefer that Bryan should go to the White House. Why? Simply because they know they have less to fear from the Nebraska than from the man who is now guiding the national destinies. If Roosevelt and Bryan are greatly alike in their mode of thought and policies, why, then, do the enemies of the President prefer Bryan? Trust their cunning for that. The crowd that both hates and loves Roosevelt is not expecting or hoping for favorable action at the hands of Congress or the Executive. All it wants is to be let alone. It knows that with Bryan as President nothing could be accomplished to the detriment of the reactionaries."

"They would be let alone, and Bryan's administration would be one of negation and non-performance."

Bryan Could Do Nothing. "Even should Bryan be President and in the middle of the country the earliest possible time—get both a Senate and House of his own politics, the foes of Roosevelt would still feel secure, remembering that the Democratic party is celebrated for nothing except strife within its own ranks and its inability to give the country any remedial legislation. There is no reason to think it will be any less impotent in future than in the past."

"But," Mr. Butler was asked, "can the reactionaries hope to achieve their purpose when the whole country—that is to say, the masses of the people—are solidly in favor of the President, and give unqualified approval to his official career?" "They will not fail from want of earnest effort, but from the combined power of money," he replied. "From now until the convention date, they will be busy in their scheme of undermining and overthrow. The President, absorbed as he has been with a thousand important cares, has but lately been aroused to his and the nation's peril. But he is awake and alert now, as his statements of yesterday show, and there is no probability that he will be caught napping at any stage of the game."

"The anti's can go on, picking out 'favorite sons' and spending money to get various State delegations, but it will not avail them. This 'favorite son' business is an old and clever dodge, but it cannot be worked in the present case, because the happens to be a national favorite who is stronger than all the rest combined."

### Is Intensely Republican.

"Let me say right here, too, that the President is an intense Republican, a believer in the doctrines and policies of his party, and he is all the more zealous in his faith because he believes the welfare of the country is bound up in the continued domination of the Republicans. With him, under present conditions, partisanship and patriotism are essentially the same."

"Will there not be a third-term issue raised should any of the President's friends seek to give him a re-nomination?" "There is no third-term issue, nor can there be one for the next four years. Some day the American people may conclude to do what they have never yet done—elect a man to the Presidency three times. I would stake my life on it that if such a time comes, it will be the result of a national movement. It will be the work of the people themselves. Should the politicians ever again essay such a deed as they did in the case of Gen. Grant, they will be ignominiously beaten, and their third-term candidate will be covered with the dust of a humiliating defeat."

"The announcement of the President that he considered the election of 1904 as equivalent to a second term was only a personal opinion, which the delegates to the next convention will deal with as they see fit."

No One Questions His Faith. "Nobody questions the good faith of the President, but the fact remains that he has never been elected President but the one time."

"The country remembers that the President, at the death of McKinley, promised that he would faithfully carry out the policies of his predecessor, and he carried out that pledge to the letter, even to the retention of the Cabinet officers and minor appointments of the Executive. Furthermore, in the fulfillment of his pledge, he did not begin the programme of reform legislation which has signaled his administration. It was only after he had been nominated and elected in his own right that he inaugurated the present Roosevelt policies, so-called, as representing his ideas of Republican principles in their application to present conditions and as affording a solution for present ills and for promoting and continuing the present prosperity."

### Will Nominate Roosevelt.

"I can see even now the convention that will name the next President in regular session assembled. It will be a body of men earnest of nature and high of purpose, and among them some man will rise and say: 'Mr. Chairman, we have

hired a man who has but partly acquainted the great task that the American nation desires to fulfill. I move you that this faithful servant be retained until his work is finished, and hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt."

"That will be about all. The speaker will be listened to in the storm of applause, and the act of nomination by acclamation will be the finale."

### PULLS CORD; REGISTERS FARES.

Conductor's Enemy Causes Him Loss of a Dollar.

A street-car conductor got "his" yesterday from an enemy who had been looking for the chance. And it was all done by means of the cash register, the conductor's tender spot, and which is the important thing about his job.

The man—the enemy—saw the opportunity he had evidently been longing for for some time. He happened to see the conductor in the front end of the car. The door leading to the motor man was locked. The man—the enemy—jumped on the back platform and locked the rear door, making his man a captive. Then he reached for the cash register, and the conductor, jerking it as rapidly as possible, watching his man, who was on the inside, and running back and forth in the car, the man who was getting in his spite continued to ring up fares, a nickel at every pull. Accomplishing about a dollar's worth of damage, the man—the enemy—jumped from the car.

"That for you!" he shouted to the conductor, as he ran up the street.

### WELLMAN HERE; CONFIDENT

Sure of Reaching the North Pole in Balloon Next July.

Describes Plans for Final Rush North—Explorer Home to Attend Daughter's Wedding.

"Some men turn their sporting propensities to racing yachts, others to horses, and still others to automobiles. Polar explorers are in the greatest race of all; a race that is scientific, hazardous, and adventurous. It is a race that has been in progress for over two centuries. In our case it includes navigation of the air. As a sporting proposition, how can it be beaten?"

To those skeptics who scoff at polar expeditions as purposeless and of no material value to mankind, Walter Wellman, whose plans for a dash to the pole by the airship route are nearing their culmination, gives the above answer, containing its appeal to the sporting instinct, an appeal that will undoubtedly reach many to whom the purely scientific side of the project means but little.

Mr. Wellman arrived in Washington last night, having come from Paris to attend the wedding of his daughter, Rose, with Leroy Chamberlain, of Washington. When asked at his residence, 249 Columbia road, last night, Mr. Wellman talked enthusiastically of his plans for attacking the aerial route to the pole this summer. Every detail has been worked out and theoretically nothing remains but to get the big aerial automobile launched, jump aboard, steer the course, and discover the pole.

The air ship is being completed in Paris. Mallet, known as the greatest of all balloon makers, the man who built almost all the balloons in the Paris race, and is building those for the St. Louis race next fall, is reconstructing the gas bag of the Wellman flier. Mr. Wellman says there is a general impression that the air ship is a tube running the length of the car, and is really part of the structure. It has a capacity of 1,200 gallons of gasoline.

By the middle of May, said Mr. Wellman, "everything will be in readiness to ship by train to Rotterdam, and thence by boat to Tromsø, Norway, where, during the last days of May, the expedition will assemble and board the Pithjof and sail to our station at Spitzbergen."

June and end of July will probably be consumed in assembling the ship and making our test flights to assure us that everything is as it should be. We have extensive workshops there, and about forty men will be employed in making the final preparations.

"Toward the end of July, or during the first half of August, we expect to take our departure from Spitzbergen in the winds and their direction. When the winds are adverse to us and too strong to make headway against, we will anchor to the ice and await more favorable breezes. The average arctic winds for the season that will find us on our way to the pole are about ten miles an hour. Everything has been mathematically worked out, and, barring accidents, there seems to us little chance of failure."

Mr. Wellman will be the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given in New York by the Aero Club next Wednesday, and on Thursday he will sail for Paris. He will probably not return to this country again before making the essay at the pole.

"Our sailing plans are as they were originally. We can drive the ship fifteen knots an hour in a calm. We will make progress in proportion to the force of the winds and their direction. When the winds are adverse to us and too strong to make headway against, we will anchor to the ice and await more favorable breezes. The average arctic winds for the season that will find us on our way to the pole are about ten miles an hour. Everything has been mathematically worked out, and, barring accidents, there seems to us little chance of failure."

Mr. Wellman will be the guest of honor at a farewell dinner given in New York by the Aero Club next Wednesday, and on Thursday he will sail for Paris. He will probably not return to this country again before making the essay at the pole.

### Cold Storage

(Moth-proof, Fire-proof, Dry.)

For furs, garments, clothing, rugs, curtains, hangings, woodens.

Illustrated description booklet and price list to be sent on request.

### Security Storage Company

Successors to Storage Department.

American Security and Trust Co.

Furniture Warehousemen.

Packers, and Forwarding Agents.

1140 Fifteenth Street.

## DEFEND ALTON DEAL

Harriman's Lawyers Explain to Commerce Commission.

### "WATERING STOCK HELPFUL"

Attorney Cravath Declares Overcapitalization Was Necessary During Times After Depression of 1893. Bitter Fight Against Prosecution Under Sherman "Anti-trust" Law.

That a bitter legal battle will be fought in the Federal courts in the event that the government decides to prosecute the Harriman railroad consolidation as a combination in restraint of trade, under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act, was made clear yesterday during the progress of the argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission, by counsel for Harriman, of the question as to whether the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific are competing roads within the meaning of the law.

This question, as well as that regarding Harriman's manipulation of the Union Pacific stock, will be argued at length by Paul D. Cravath, Judge R. S. Lovett, and John G. Milburn, counsel for the interests under fire.

Harriman's attorneys, with the exception of Mr. Milburn, who had not completed his argument at the hour of adjournment, had their findings yesterday. Mr. Milburn will finish his argument early to-day, when Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, special counsel for the commission, will be heard. The case will then go to the Attorney General, who will decide whether the Harriman lines shall be prosecuted under the terms of the anti-trust act.

Decision Expected on Monday. On Monday the commission is expected to announce its decision whether or not to file in the Federal Court for the Southern district of New York an application for an order requiring Mr. Harriman to answer certain questions concerning stock transactions that he declined to answer when on the stand as a witness before the Federal body in New York City some weeks ago.

Mr. Cravath began his argument with an explanation of Harriman's management and conduct of the Chicago and Alton, and then entered into a discussion of the advisability of enacting laws providing for Federal supervision over the issuance of railroad securities.

"I think any fair-minded man must recognize," he said, "that under existing conditions, there is a necessity for closer regulation of the issues of stocks and bonds by semi-public corporations. The liberal laws that exist in this regard have materially aided in the development and growth of the country. The strict laws of England, for example, would have retarded such development and growth."

### Watering Stock Is Helpful.

"Watering of stock, in my opinion, has been helpful in the past. The time has come, however, in the progress of our country, in balancing the advantages and evils, when the advantages would be in favor of a much stricter regulation over the issuance of stocks and bonds. I wish you to bear in mind that transactions we now have under consideration took place in the period following the depression of 1893, the period of the most remarkable development in the history of the United States."

Discussing the much-talked-of bond issue engineered by Harriman in handling the Alton, Mr. Cravath declared "With great emphasis."

"There can be no doubt of the legality of a railroad using the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds in the payment of dividends."

Mr. Cravath stated that testimony taken at recent hearings had resulted in a widespread misunderstanding of the facts respecting the recapitalization of the Chicago and Alton.

### Few Owners of Alton Stock.

There were two important facts, he said, which were not to have been generally understood and which should constantly be borne in mind:

First, that Messrs. Harriman, Gould, Schiff, and Stillman were not the sole owners of 97 per cent of the capital stock of the Chicago and Alton, which was purchased in their name in 1893. The stock was in their name for a syndicate of 100 people.

Second—in all the benefits of the transactions in question, all the stockholders shared equally. No one was "frozen" out.

Mr. Cravath's conclusions with respect to the various proceedings in the Chicago and Alton recapitalization were as follows: They were conducted lawfully; they were conducted openly; they were in accordance with the approved methods which were at the time in vogue; they were conducted for the equal benefit of all stockholders, and the Chicago and Alton recapitalization may be regarded as typical of a class of financial transactions which have been common in the past and which have generally been regarded as proper.

Indorses Public Utilities Bill. During the course of his argument, Mr. Cravath took occasion to indorse the public utilities bill pending in the New York legislature.

"Our interests believe in the principles of the bill which Gov. Hughes is advocating," he said. This statement was brought out in reply to a question put by Commissioner Lane.

"One of the chief features of the bill," continued Mr. Cravath, "is a new provision for the control of new issues of stocks and bonds of railroad, gas, and like companies."

"Would you give a commission power to determine whether certain issues should be made by corporations?" asked Commissioner Lane.

"That is a hard question to answer. The matter probably should be entrusted to a body having discretion. You cannot adopt hard and fast rules for such transactions."

### Lovett Defends Harriman.

Judge Lovett argued that Harriman's recapitalization of the Alton did not put a greater burden on the public than had already been charged under the old management. Taking up the relations of the Union Pacific with the Southern Pacific, he stated that "this was not another Northern Securities case."

"It is different in matters of fact and in matters of law. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific were, and are, not only parallel, but competing. Any union of these two roads would inevitably result in the elimination of all competition between them."

No court has ever held, he said, that a bona fide purchase of the stock of one corporation by another corporation was in violation of the anti-trust act. The Supreme Court had held in the Northern Securities case that there was a conspiracy between certain large stockholders in each of the companies, the North-

ern Pacific and Great Northern, in order to define plans for the elimination of competition between these two transcontinental lines.

### Purchase of Stock Large.

The purchase of stock by the Union Pacific in the Southern Pacific, he maintained, was the legal exercise of the right of the Union Pacific to acquire property. The elimination of competition was merely incidental and insignificant.

"This is the most important case ever considered by the commission," said Mr. Milburn in his opening remarks. Touching upon the allegation that the Harriman consolidation was a combination in restraint of trade, he declared: "You've got to find a contract; you've got to find a conspiracy; you've got to find a conspiracy."

He admitted that possibly competition was suppressed between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. "The great mass of business results in interference with competition," he admitted.

### WILL GET COAL LANDS BACK.

Government Negotiating with One of Harriman's Concerns.

The government, acting through the Departments of the Interior and Justice, is negotiating for the return of a large number of acres of coal land in the Western States obtained by the Union Pacific Coal Company and other coal corporations by a system of fraudulent entries. Secretary Garfield said yesterday that these negotiations were still pending and that no satisfactory conclusion had been reached. He refused, however, to discuss the details of the proposed settlement. It is known, however, that the Union Pacific Coal Company has made a proposal that it reconvey to the government certain coal lands which were obtained through scrip entry, which were valid only for entry upon non-mineral lands.

These lands, which the coal company wishes to return to the government, comprise only a small portion of the total area of coal lands in the Western States which are obtained by means of fraudulent entries. The government is making an understanding between the government and the Union Pacific Coal Company, a Harriman concern, looking to the return of the coal lands in return for immunity from criminal prosecution.

### FIRE ESCAPES ON MANSION.

Archie Takes Ride on Safety Chains at White House.

The White House was equipped with fire escapes yesterday for the first time. Two of them were fastened to the walls of the south front of the mansion, one on either side of the semi-circular portico, and experiments were conducted by the workmen to show that they operated smoothly and bore the requisite weight. After the escapes were placed in position, Archie Roosevelt, the President's third son, who has just recovered from diphtheria, insisted on "taking a ride" on the endless chain attached to the rods. He was allowed to do so, going all the way from the roof to the ground. Then the workmen, at his command, hoisted him back and he descended through a door in the roof to the lower apartments.

### PEACE PROGRAMME COMPLETE

United States Will Bring Up Limited Armament Question.

England Will Lead Fight for Open Door at the Hague Conference. Reservations Announced.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, yesterday handed to Secretary of State the Russian note covering the reservations made by the government of Russia to participate in the second Hague conference to the original programme as announced by Russia at the time that government proposed the meeting. There has been much discussion of the Russian programme in European and American capitals ever since it was promulgated, and while all of the governments asked to participate in the conference have signified their acceptance, they have not all agreed to accept as final the programme which the Czar's government suggested.

The reservations which have been made may be divided into two classifications—first, a reservation of the right to propose other subjects than those contained in Russia's programme, and second, a reservation of the right to refrain from a discussion of the subjects which are embraced in the original draft.

The government of the United States has reserved to itself the liberty of submitting the second conference to additional questions, viz.: That of the reduction or limitation of armaments, and that of bringing about an agreement to observe certain limitations in the use of force in settling international public debts accruing from contracts.

The Spanish government has expressed a desire to discuss the limitation of armaments.

British government has given notice that it attaches great importance to having the question of expenditures for armament discussed at the conference, and has reserved to itself the right of raising it.

The Russian government declares that it maintains its programme of the month of April, 1906, as the basis for the deliberations of the conference.

England has taken the leading part in maintaining the open door for a discussion of the limitation of expenditures for armament, but in this matter she is joined by the United States and Spain. The latter country even goes farther than England in seeking a consideration of the direct question of limitation of armament. The opposition to this proposition comes from Russia, Germany, and Austria.

In her formal note, handed to Secretary Root, Russia expresses the hope that the labors of the second conference will create new guarantees for the good understanding of the nations of the civilized world. It is expected that the formal invitation from the Dutch government to meet at The Hague will follow in a short time as it is proposed that the conference shall meet about the middle of June. It is reported, however, that there is a minority of opinion in the Netherlands, and this may delay for a brief period the formal issuance of the invitations. Should the invitations be long withheld, it may be necessary for some of the more distant countries to signify their acceptance by an intimated card.

Reference is made by Col. Biddle to the remarks of Charles Moore before the National Society of Fine Arts concerning the members of the park commission, as follows:

"The lecturer in advocating the plans of the park commission, intimated that some of the officials now in charge of the parks were not in sympathy with the park commission plans, and that from training, not being landscape architects, they were not as competent as the park commission to develop the park system along proper lines. That they are not landscape architects is undoubtedly true, but, on the other hand, they endeavor, it is thought, to obtain competent assistants, and it must be stated that the Commissioners, from the beginning, have been earnest advocates of the park commission plans, and have carried them out as far as possible."

### COMPLAINS TO WARFIELD.

State Department Takes Up Arrest of Ambassador's Chauffeur.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon has complained to Gov. Warfield, of Maryland, of the arrest of William F. Mahoney, chauffeur of Baron Hengemuller, the Austrian Ambassador, on March 28 by the authorities of Glen Echo for driving an intimated card.

Mahoney was released on the promise that he return and pay his fine the next day, but he did not appear in Glen Echo at the time stipulated and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The Ambassador took the matter up with the State Department, and the Assistant Secretary's letter is the result.

What action the governor will take is not known, but it is probable that the Glen Echo mayor and constable will be censured for arresting the representative of a foreign power. The outcome of the controversy is looked forward to with interest by the autoists of this city who are waging war against the Glen Echo constable.

### Ocean Steamships.

New York, April 4.—Arrived out: Steamships Oceania, at Liverpool from New York; Patria, at Hamburg from New York; La Provence, at Havre from New York.

Sailed from foreign ports: Steamship Majestic, from Queenstown for New York.

## WORTH SAVING.

Here is a simple prescription, as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases and Rheumatism: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known local druggist is authority that these ingredients are harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. He also states that he has been advised by many of his patrons that this prescription has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, often overcoming the worst forms of Backache and Bladder weakness in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and relieve Rheumatism.

## LAW NOT VIOLATED

Commissioners Say Buildings Are Not Too Tall.

### RESENT RAYMOND ASSERTION

Col. Biddle Declares Statement Made by George Washington University Professor Erroneous—Latter Maintains Official Confirms the Exact Truth of His Utterance.

Correspondence was yesterday exchanged between Commissioner Macfarland and Prof. George L. Raymond, of George Washington University, and a statement issued by Engineer Commissioner Biddle regarding the assertion made by Prof. Raymond before the National Society of Fine Arts, Wednesday night, that a District law relating to the heights of buildings is being violated.

Prof. Raymond does not recede from his position, but states that he had no intention of impugning the personal character of the Commissioners in the statement that they are influenced by men of wealth and position.

"The report of my remarks which appeared in The Washington Herald, is correct," said Prof. Raymond last night. "I am sorry, however, that the Commissioners assumed that there was anything of a personal nature in my statement. I was speaking only of the general influence of commercialism. Everybody who thinks knows that there are many ways that are not at all personal through which wealth and the position acquired by it can influence public sentiment, and also that it is one of the first duties of an official to reflect public sentiment."

### Col. Biddle Makes Statement.

This explanation was made also by Prof. Raymond to Commissioner Macfarland in response to a letter from that official requesting a statement as to what he had said at the meeting of the society. In relation to this Col. Biddle said yesterday:

"The statement made in the discussion at the meeting that the law limiting the height of buildings in the District was being violated, was, of course, erroneous, and was not, it is thought, taken seriously by any one present. The two buildings to which the speaker referred are on Fifteenth street, north of New York avenue. In neither of these is the cornice of the building higher than is permitted by law, which in these cases limited the height of the building to the width of Fifteenth street, which is 110 feet between building lines."

"On one of these buildings there is a dome above this height, which was permitted by the Commissioners by the following proviso in the act regulating the height of buildings: 'Provided that spires, towers, and domes may be erected at a greater height than the limits herein prescribed, when approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.'"

Concerning this statement of Commissioner Biddle, Prof. Raymond said last night:

"I am glad to have the Commissioner confirm the exact truth of my statement. He acknowledges that the top of the building is higher than the width of the street, but he calls that part above the cornice the dome. I am ignorant, perhaps, of what a dome is. I call it a story, and his interpretation of it as a dome might allow it to be extended upward two or three stories. It is precisely against such interpretations of the regulations with reference to heights of buildings that those interested in the aesthetic future of the city have a right, as it seems to me, to protest."

### Replies to Mr. Moore.

Reference is made by Col. Biddle to the remarks of Charles Moore before the National Society of Fine Arts concerning the members of the park commission, as follows:

"The lecturer in advocating the plans of the park commission, intimated that some of the officials now in charge of the parks were not in sympathy with the park commission plans, and that from training, not being landscape architects, they were not as competent as the park commission to develop the park system along proper lines. That they are not landscape architects is undoubtedly true, but, on the other hand, they endeavor, it is thought, to obtain competent assistants, and it must be stated that the Commissioners, from the beginning, have been earnest advocates of the park commission plans, and have carried them out as far as possible."

Justice Gould yesterday granted three absolute divorces, adultery being the ground in each of the cases. The marital bonds are severed between Mattie Server Maloney, who is given a divorce from Clarence W. Maloney; Frank Conger from Susan Conger, and Marian H. Simpson from Allen J. Simpson. Mrs. Maloney is given the custody of her child, Gladys Maloney.

Papers for the incorporation of "W. T. Gallier & Brother, Incorporated," were filed yesterday. The purpose and object of the firm is to conduct a wholesale and retail lumber business, and the capital stock is placed at \$250,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The business was formerly conducted by William T. Gallier and Charles E. Gallier. The incorporators are: William T. Gallier, Charles E. Gallier, and James R. S. Dickens. Attorneys Tucker & Kenyon filed the certificate.

Alleges Unsoundness of Mind. Elizabeth T. Hennessey yesterday filed a caveat against the probate of the alleged will of Annie Hennessey, alleging that at the time of the execution of the paper purporting to be the will of the deceased she was not of a sound and disposing mind, and capable of executing a valid deed. Attorney William Earl Ambrose appears for the petitioner.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S VES VA. CLARET—of frank, delicate taste, distillable, amalgamates with sparkling water.

\$3 Doz., 30c Qt., 20c Pt.

ONLY AT 909 7th Street No Branch House.

Quality House

Phone M. 2794

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House

Quality House